

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 13.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 193. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my **HOUSE and LOTS** in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient **Store House**, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy.

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attachment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next county court in August, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6:24—pr. adv. \$2

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO. HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muratic	Oil of Lavender
Nitric	Cloves
Sulphuric	Rhodium
Lemon	Castor
Acetic	Sweet
Tartaric	Sassafras
Alcohol	Spike
Aloes	Rosemary
Alum	Cinnamon
Ethiops Mineral	Hemlock
Ammonia Carb.	Tansy
Liq. Vol.	Pip. Mint
Antimony Crude	Otto of Roses
Pulv.	Opium Turkey
Glass	Oxide Bismuth
Arrow Root Indian	Oxymel Squills
Arsenic	Ointments
Asphaltum	Pearlash
Assafoetida	Pearl barley
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.	Pipe Clay English
Allspice	Pepper Long
Ether Sulphuric	Cayenne
Aqua Fortis	Black
Rose	Pills Anderson's
Balsam Copaiba	Lee's
Peruvian	Hooper's
Tolutan	Jacob's
Barbadoes Tar.	Comp. Assafoe.
Race Juniperi.	Rhubarb
Borax	Precipitate Red
Brimstone	White
Camphor	Petrol Barbadosensis
Castor	Poladelphus
Cantharides	Phosphorus
Creta Praeparata	Potash
Calomel	Potassae Sulphas
Cochineal	Pitch Burgunda
Corrosive Sublimate	Quassia Rasped
Crocus Martis	Quinifer
Coccus Indicus	Quinine Sulphate
Cubebae	Mixture
Cobolt or Fly Stone	Rad Rhei
Colocynth Pulv.	Pulv.
Cloves	Iris Flav.
Chamomile Flowers	Mezereon
Cinnabar Factitious	Scilla
Cream Tartar	Zinzibar
Conserve of Roses	ditto Pulv.
Cortex Cinnamon	Valerian
Peru Flav.	Seneka
Rub.	Anchusa
Aurant.	Spigelia Mariland.
Sassafras	Angelica
Cascarilla	Serpentaria Virga
Canella Alb.	Columbo
Mezereon	Columbo Pulv.
Simarouba	Glycyrrhiza
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd	Curcuma Longa
Dover's Powders	Galangal
Extract of Bark	Gentian
Cicutae	Ginseng
Henbane	Sarsaparilla
Jalap	Elecampane
Belladonna	Althaea
Gentian	Colchicum
Liquorice	Jalap Pulv.
Catechu	Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Spruce	Rosin White
Liquorice	Yellow
refined	Seed Anise
Essence of Bergamot	Sweet Fennel
Cinnamon	White Mustard
Lemon	Black ditto
Hemlock	Caraway
Peppermint	Coriander
Tansy	Cordamom
Winter Green	Sugar of Lead
Mustard	Sanford's Bark
Ens Veneris	Sodae Sup. Carb.
Elixir Paregoric	Phosphas
Vitriol	Soda Powders
Emp. Adhaesivum	Seidlitz Powders
Cantharides	Spermacei
Roborans	Spirits of Nitre dule.
Hydrargyri	of Wine
Simplex	of Lavender Comp
Diachylon	of Turpentine
Fol. Digitalis	of Hartshorn
Senna Alex.	Camphor
Uva Ursi	Sal. Epsom
Juniperi Sabini	Martis
Flores Benzoin	Glauber
Martialis	Reichell
Zinci	Diureticus
Sulphuris	Tartar
Ferri Carbonas	Cheltenham
Phosphas	Nitre
Gum Ammoniac	Ammoniac Ref.
Arabic	ditto Crude
Tragacanth	Saffron Spanish
Copal	American
Elemi	Oiled
Guaiacum	Stirax Liquid
Galbanum	Calamite
Gamboge	Stanni Pulv.
Elastic	Tartar Emetic
Aloes Soc.	Ammoniated
Benzoin	Turpentine Venice
Kino	Tapioca
Shell Lac	Turner's Cerate
Myrrh	Tinct. Assafoetida
Olibanum	Aloes cum
Scamony	Myrrh
Thus	Cantharides
Mastic	Aloes
Galls Aleppo	Peruvian Bark
Hellebore Nig.	Digitalis
Alb.	Rhubarb
Hive Syrup	Cinnamon
Isinglass	Guaiacum
Ipecacuanha	Huxham's Bark
Lapis Calaminaris	Iodine
Lac Sulphur	Colchicum
Lunar Caustic	Termeric
Laudanum	Capiscum
Lichen Islandi us	Serpentaria
Mace	Virga
Manna Flake	Muriate Steel
Magnesia Carb.	Musk
Calc.	Galls
Musk	Valerian
Nutmegs	Red Saunders
Nux Vomica	Opium

Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indefible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Snuffing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Tonga do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Role Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Sp. nish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto

GLASS

2 Gals. Specie Bot-
tles
1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 gal. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
1 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlemts, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do. Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trusses.

Salisbury, May

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co.

Turkish Commissariat.

After Drama Ali, in the last Turkish campaign, had been beaten by Colocotroni, he retreated to Corinth, and thence wrote to the Turkish Admiral to relieve him from a part of his troops, and also to Yuseph Pacha, for a supply of provisions, for the army were actually dying of want. These two Chiefs instead of complying with these just demands, blockaded up the gulf and stopped all supplies. Yuseph then opened the state magazines, and sold at an enormous price (at five francs the oke) his biscuit to the Turkish soldiers which they of course ought to have had for nothing. The Admiral laid his hands up on all merchant vessels from the Ionian islands, bought their cargoes as well as he could, and then made his own market with the Turkish troops. Drama Ali, the General, seeing the game his colleagues were playing, saw that he should get nothing unless he connived at their practices; he did so, but insisted on a considerable per centage on all their gains, which he had. The soldiers were reduced to sell their arms for bread to the Jews of Larissa, who, in their turn, made their bargain. Thus the miserable soldiers perished between the plague that raged among them, and the starvation that their merciless leaders inflicted upon them.

Pouqueville.

On the 4th ult. the first stone of the Baltimore and the Ohio Rail Road was laid by Charles Carroll. The procession on the occasion was composed of persons of every business, trade and employment in Baltimore. Many were at work on platforms—on wheels. The mariners navigated the streets in a fine ship, called the Union.

Politics of the Day.

BLOOD AND CARNAGE TIMES.

Gen. LACOCK, formerly a Senator in Congress from Pa., has recently published a long examination of the character and acts of Gen. Jackson, chiefly in relation to the Seminole campaign, from which we extract the most interesting part, containing an *authentic relation* of Gen. Jackson's determination to cut off the ears of those members of Congress who had censured his conduct as a military commander. Extract follows:

"While the examination of Gen. Jackson's conduct [in relation to the Seminole war,] was in progress, he with a pretty numerous suite, arrived at the City of Washington. He soon manifested his displeasure at the freedom with which some members of the Legislature had thought proper to animadvert upon his conduct. He, however, staid some weeks in the city, and during this time the members of his staff were called before, and examined by, the Committee of the Senate. He then took a tour to the East, and received, every where, the kind attentions and grateful thanks of his countrymen. This should have humbled and softened the temper of a truly good and great man; but it had a different effect upon Gen. Jackson. When, at the convivial board, in Baltimore, on his return, he first saw the report of the Committee of the Senate, pointing out and mildly censuring his errors, his rage was ungovernable, and the invectives and imprecations on the Committee awfully fiery and profane.

"He, however, lost no time until he arrived in the city of Washington, where his threats and menaces were repeated with increased violence; and Gen. Jackson's THREATS OF VENGEANCE, and of CUTTING OFF THE EARS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, became a topic of pretty general conversation. I am very confident that there was not a man belonging to the government, holding any thing like a conspicuous station, from the President down, and few members of Congress, but what heard and believed these things; nor did I ever hear of its being denied until the present canvass. With others, I heard of, and believed such threats had been made, but I did not believe he had any serious intention of carrying his threats into execution, until a day or two after the adjournment of Congress, when I heard of Commodore Decatur having prevented him from entering the Senate Chamber to attack Mr. Eppes. Not having a personal knowledge of the transaction, I cannot speak of the fact, further than that I heard it from several respectable persons in Washington, at the time; and I know, with perfect certainty, that the whole scene was thus related as it should have happened: that Gen. Jackson went to the Capitol in a carriage; and near the door of the senate, he was met by Commodore Decatur, who knowing of, or being then informed of Gen. Jackson's intention to fall upon Mr. Eppes, the Commodore, by entreaties, and strong expostulations, induced the General to return to his carriage. This was told publicly, as coming from the Commodore personally, and from this authority it obtained credence as far as it was heard. I believed it, and still believe it; nor will I deny that I felt some apprehension for my own personal safety. I could see no good reason why General Jackson should have selected Mr. Eppes as his victim, who was at that time, sorely afflicted with disease, rather than the chairman of the committee. Impressed with the belief, I mentioned this circumstance to Mr. Crawford, (then Secretary of the Treasury, a name I never mention but with feelings of the strongest respect.) Mr. Crawford told me that he had heard and believed in the truth, of Gen. Jackson's contemplated attack on Mr. Eppes, and ADVISED ME TO BE ON MY GUARD.

The same advice I received from several gentlemen and took it, so far as to apply to Walter Jones, Esq. United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, who kindly furnished me with THE MEANS OF DEFENCE. And, as this was the first time in my life, when among civilized men, that I had to resort to such means FOR PERSONAL SAFETY, I sincerely hope it may be the last, in which a Representative of the people, for the honest discharge of his duty, will be subjected to a like necessity.

"I am aware that Gen. Jackson in a

letter to Mr. Grundy, has, by an *equivocal*, disingenuous and uncandid, attempted a denial of the outrage designed to have been committed upon Mr. Eppes. But this denial relate merely to the precise spot and the manner in which he was interrupted and prevented by Commodore Decatur. His previous threats of CUTTING OFF THE EARS, and MUTILATING THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, he never has denied, although the charge was made by me, in the National Intelligencer, in my own name, when we were both in the City of Washington, and when the facts were fresh in the memory of all, and when many were on the spot, by whom these facts could, and, if denied, would, have been proved. Nor has Gen. Jackson ever denied, even in his letter to Mr. Grundy, his going in his carriage with a settled design of putting his threats into execution; and that, between the carriage and the Senate chamber, he was turned from his purpose by the strong and decisive expostulations of Commodore Decatur.

"That the account of a transaction so extraordinary in its character as this, should have been related as coming from Commodore Decatur—and this not only in his life time, but immediately after it should have taken place—and for this story to have no foundation in fact, and to remain uncontradicted by that gentleman, cannot be credited. Those members of Congress who remained in the city a few days after the adjournment, carried the story home with them, and told it as a fact—and all agreed in every material fact, and that it came from the lips of Commodore Decatur. Such was the statement made by Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburgh. He stated the facts to gentlemen of the first respectability in the city, nor did he to those gentlemen suggest a doubt of the truth of those facts. It has, moreover, been recently stated in a pamphlet published in the city of Philadelphia, that Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. and Mr. Daniel Smith, (the latter a particular and personal friend of Commodore Decatur's) had received from the Commodore an account of the same disgraceful scene, with all its circumstances.

"Now, if Gen. Jackson never did, in the Bonaparte style, design or attempt to violate the sanctity of the Senate house, as he and his friends would wish us to believe, and if it was never stated by Commodore Decatur, who were the authors of this vile slander upon the General? That Messrs. Baldwin, Hopkinson, Smith, and many others, gave currency to this story, long before either Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson were spoken of for the Presidency, is a fact that they will be as incapable of denying, as they would of fabricating a false report against their neighbors. In short, if the outrageous conduct charged upon Gen. Jackson be not true, and these gentlemen having been giving as the authors of the report in question; and if they never did receive the fact, as stated, from Commodore Decatur, is it not a duty they owe to themselves, to Gen. Jackson, and to the public, to say so? Can their silence, on this occasion, be justified or excused, on any principle of truth, justice, or honor? unless it be coupled with the concession that the facts, as stated, are substantially true—and in such case it could hardly be expected from a thorough going Jacksonite to turn states evidence, and thus convict his favorite candidate of falsehood and deception. I most conscientiously believe the facts as here stated; and they are candidly submitted to the serious consideration of the intelligent and peace-loving citizens of Pennsylvania, by their friend and fellow-citizen, A. LACOCK.

"SPRING DALE, JUNE 26, 1828.

An Indian chief of the Creek nation, being once appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the people of South Carolina, was desired by the Governor and Council to speak his mind freely, and not be afraid, for he was among friends. "I will not be afraid," said he, "for why should I be afraid among my friends, who never am afraid among my enemies."

COINCIDENCE.—The second vessel which was subjected to the increased duty on Molasses was the brig "Daniel Webster."

The King's Creek Baptist Church.

Being convened at their meeting-house on the 25th day of July, 1828, took into consideration the proceedings of the Baptist Association held at the Yadkin meeting-house, the 16th of November last, and highly approved of the principles which appear to have governed their deliberations.

But although we approve of the proceedings of said Association generally, we are not prepared to adhere to their resolution, which is, "advising the churches to withhold their suffrages from any and every candidate, that condescends to stoop to the degrading practice of going from place to place, treating with ardent spirits, for the purpose of gaining votes;" because it is probable that neither all the members of the churches that were represented in said Association, nor all the candidates for the several elections pending this year, will have timely notice of said resolution; and we are not informed that the other churches that were represented in said association have endeavored to carry said resolution into effect, by advising their individual members to adhere to it.

Taking into consideration the length of time that evil practice hath prevailed, and the little probability of our church putting a sudden stop to it, we think it best for each member to take into view the interest of the government, and conduct and merits of the candidates, and vote freely and unconstrained by said resolution. Although we truly disapprove the degrading and baneful practice of treating as aforesaid, yet to avoid discord in the church, and to retain the liberty of voting at the days of the elections for such persons as we may then believe will best promote the interest of the public, we decline a strict adherence to the aforesaid resolution.

As to the 4th resolution of said Association, which is, "that we advise the churches to set apart the first Thursday of August next as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, for the interposition of the Holy Spirit in stilling the party rage that appears to abound respecting the Presidential question;" we being convinced that a supernatural power afforded our ancestors benign aid in establishing our government, (which we think the best in existence) inspires us, not only with gratitude, but with full hope that the same power will graciously assist our endeavours to perpetuate the blessings thereof, when properly invoked, and therefore approve of said resolution.

We very much regret that the consummation of the predictions of our great Political Father, respecting the baneful consequences of party spirit, is fast approaching; and as no government can better secure to us our religious liberties, we think it not only our interest, but our duty to watch, and pray, and with circumspection and vigilance guard against its being subverted, and therefore take the liberty to inquire, if there is any sufficient cause for changing the Administration.

Our government has long existed in peace, tranquility and unparalleled prosperity, and our President is following the steps of his predecessors and making rapid strides in extinguishing our National Debt, advancing our interest, happiness and safety at home, and reputation with other nations, without any man paying a cent of tax, either directly or indirectly, for the support or defence thereof; for by the wisdom and prudent management of our Administration in regulating commerce with other nations, our government is supported thereby, and imported goods are now purchased cheaper than they ever were before; and as to the censure of corrupt intrigue in the election of the present Administration, it is so clearly proven to be groundless, that the censure must recoil on the opposition.

When we consider how difficult it is for any one man to please millions of men, of various views and interests, we need not think it strange for our President to be blamed about some of the best acts of his Administration; but we hear of no censure, even from the opposition, that carries with it the least appearance of corruption, and therefore, if he should have done any act that we did not approve of, we should be ready to conclude that our disapprobation was occasioned by the want of such knowledge and experience in governmental affairs, as would enable us to judge correctly; or if the fault was in the President, it was only an error of the head and not of the heart, as his character stands preeminently high, not only for superior talents, experience and integrity, but for Humanity, Morality, Piety, and Benevolence. And if he, with his great fund of knowledge and scientific experience, erred through ignorance, what remedy could we expect from a man so much inferior in capacity, and without the necessary experience in the Civil Department.

By the extreme eagerness and arduous exertions of the opposition party, we have reason to believe that they are excited more by selfish views than for pub-

lick good. It is a query, whether they appreciate the military services and extol the qualifications of General Jackson in reality, or whether the object is to make use of him as a tool for working themselves into high lucrative appointments, under a belief that by the enthusiastic ardour of the Americans in his favour, the probability of his success in the election would be greater than that of any other man, (and by straining every nerve in his favour, they would procure his friendship and patronage) or why should they cry out emphatically, that the Administration must be changed, even if it is as pure as the Angels in Heaven, when there appears no other cause for a change, but to gratify the aspiring and avaricious views of a strong combination of office hunters.

General Jackson's claim to the Presidency is predicated on his success in the battle of New Orleans. We freely approve his conduct in that battle, and feel grateful to him and every other public servant who discharges his duty faithfully, without making unnecessary, unjust and unreasonable distinctions in favour of one public servant, and neglecting all others of equal or superior merit. Our army at New-Orleans (overwhelming in number) composed of as good officers and soldiers as any in the world, were well fortified, when a strong, well disciplined, vain enemy attacked them, who, after sustaining very great loss, retreated in order and went where they pleased and not a man pursued them.

While we acknowledge our great confidence in General Jackson's bravery and integrity, we confess that we are not informed of any exploit done by him personally in said battle, nor are we informed that he ever displayed any extraordinary degree of Generalship in any part of his military career; we therefore conjecture, that if General Jackson had been absent, that said battle would have terminated as much in our favor, under the command of other brave officers then present:—If so, his great *renown* originated in the great and desirable favor the President bestowed on him in his appointment to the chief command of our Southern army; we do not suppose that he was more exposed to danger or suffered more privations, hardships, or fatigue, than each of the brave officers and soldiers under his command; and his accepting the aforesaid appointment is no proof of his patriotism, considering the honor of said office, the great pay (and perquisites) for his services, and the ample provision, at public expense, for his comfort, satisfaction and ease; while the poor soldiers, who had entered under more clear demonstration of patriotism, for small pay and scanty allowance, had to bear the heat and burthen of the day, who, together with their other brave officers, appear now to be disregarded and not worth noticing.

We believe that General Jackson has already been better paid for his services than any other officer in the United States ever was; but if he is not well paid, we hope the government will pay him well, but not by placing him in a station where he would lack the necessary qualifications to enable him to discharge the duties thereof.

General Jackson is publicly censured for procuring to himself nine square miles of good land, when acting as an agent of the United States, in treating with the Indians, while he was drawing eight dollars per day for his services as agent, and the full pay and emoluments of a Major General at the same time.

N. B.—It is not strange that the Indians should attempt to bribe our agent, under the name of a voluntary gift, as it was immaterial to them who got the land, if the government paid them for it.

Without enumerating the charges and specifications exhibited in public prints against General Jackson, respecting his immorality, profaneness, his unconstitutional and arbitrary conduct, and inhumanity in putting to death so many of his valiant soldiers unnecessarily and improperly, we apprehend his true characteristics are those of a man of rash, hasty and violent passions, and ungovernable ambition; which, we think, are adverse to the qualifications necessary to make him a safe repository of power.

We are informed by history that all ancient republican governments were destroyed by the instrumentality of Military Chieftains; and also the republic of France (in our day) was destroyed by Bonaparte, who, by his brilliant military achievements, so captivated the hearts of the French people, that they voluntarily destroyed their republican government, and made him an Emperor; and then supported him in his ambitious views, to the great injury of France and destruction of other governments, at the expense of almost rivers of blood and immense treasure.

It is evident to us, that military achievements have a more powerful effect in attracting the esteem and favour of men than any thing else, which is clearly demonstrated in our present day. Can any man suppose that General Jackson himself, or any other man, would ever have thought of his being a candidate for the Presidency, if he had never been in the military service. And now we find, by the unremitting exertions

of a strong combination, many thousands of our good, honest and well disposed fellow-citizens, as we are informed, are credulously led astray, and some of them so enthusiastically attached to him, that they threaten force to promote his election.

By taking into consideration his ungovernable temper and disposition, with all other concomitant circumstances, we doubt his election would jeopardize our civil and religious liberties, by endangering the peace of the government; and therefore we believe that our greatest interest and safety preponderate in favour of the present Administration, whose talents and experience, with a cool dispassionate temper, would best secure our peace and happiness.

To express an apprehension, that our peace and happiness may be endangered by electing Jackson, may be imputed to visionary fear; but when we consider how quick and unexpectedly Cæsar overturned the government of Rome, Cromwell of England, and Bonaparte of France, it ought to stimulate us to be on the alert, and with vigilance to use every precaution to avert every appearance of danger, real or imaginary, when we believe that General Jackson's disposition is as well calculated for subverting a government as that of any ancient Military Chieftain ever was.

Resolved, unanimously. That the Moderator sign the foregoing proceedings, in behalf of this church, and make the contents thereof known to our sister churches.

BENJAMIN REACH, Mod.
JOHN CARLTON, C. C.

In 1805, THOMAS JEFFERSON said, "it may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States?" With equal pleasure and pride the same question may be asked at this day. The people enjoy all the blessings of good government without feeling any pressure from it. Life, liberty and property are protected by wise constitutions and wholesome laws emanating from the people themselves. "We sit under our own vines and fig trees, with none to molest or make us afraid." Is it possible for a people to be in a better and more enviable condition? Was there ever a nation so highly favored or which had so much reason to be satisfied with its lot as this? No, never! And yet there are bad and designing men, in all parts of the Union, labouring to persuade the people, that they are the most wretched, abused, cheated and oppressed people on earth, and that their only hope of relief is in turning out of office those faithful public servants, under whose wise and prudent administration of the general government all these blessings are enjoyed! Farmers, mechanics, labourers, citizens of all classes, who love your country and your children, ask yourselves, and let reason and conscience answer, what portion of the community can hope to gain by a change in the administration, except those whose "vaulting ambition" and hunger for the loaves and fishes of office gaud them on in their unholy warfare? If office seekers are the only men to gain by a change, will the people madly cast away their present blessings for the "desperate chance of something better which they promise?"—Will they incur the awful hazard of plunging their posterity, if not themselves, into the dark and fatal abyss of military despotism? The experiment would be a fearful one, and should not be tried.

To say that this administration is perfect, would be to say, that they are angels, not men; but we believe it has been as wise, economical, and honest as any that has preceded it. That it should escape censure, was not to be expected. Jefferson did not escape censure, nor even Washington himself. Jefferson, in his inaugural Address, said, "I shall often go wrong, through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional, and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not, if seen in all its parts." If errors have been committed by the present administration, they certainly have been few and unintentional, and if there is any cause for complaint, though we know of none, we cannot expect a change for the better; and a wise people will say—"Twere better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

N. H. Journal.

By order of the Administration Central Committee, a change has been made in the Electoral Ticket, by substituting the name of James T. Morehead, Esq. for that of Dr. Andrew Bowman. The reason for this change will be found in the annexed letter from the latter gentleman:

GERMANTON, JUNE 22, 1828.

To the Chairman and Members of the Central Administration Electoral Committee at Raleigh:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been nominated by the Convention which assembled at Raleigh, on the 20th December last, as an Elector on the Administration Ticket, it is with sincere regret that I find myself compelled to decline that nomination.

A candidate for an Elector on that Ticket, in my estimation, ought to have it in his power to devote his whole time and mind to that object; and my private concerns, with an absolute necessity of attending to them unremittingly, precludes the idea of my travelling through the District to combat and obviate slanders and calumnies that are so abundantly, and I may add, often maliciously circulated against the present Administration, with a rancor hitherto unparalleled. Nothing would give me more pleasure (were it in my power to do so) than to co-operate with the friends of order in the present alarming crisis, when it appears that the opposition are determined, at all hazards, to elevate to the Chief Magistracy, an individual who has made more inroads on the Constitution, and set the laws oftener at defiance, than any other Officer in the nation, civil or military, that I have any knowledge of.

It therefore being impossible for me to devote the requisite time and attention to it, I beg leave to offer to your consideration, to be placed in my stead, James T. Morehead, Esq. of Rockingham county, as a person every way qualified for so arduous an undertaking.

Mr. Morehead is a young gentleman of fine talents, zealously devoted to the cause, accustomed to public speaking, well acquainted in all the counties of the District, and having time to devote to the duties of an Elector.

Regarding exceedingly the necessity of my declining the nomination, and fervently invoking the ruler of our destinies to frustrate all attempts against the harmony and duration of our present happy form of Government, or to render doubtful the maxim on which it is founded, that man is capable of self-government, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,
ANDREW BOWMAN.

Earthquake in Peru.—A letter brought by the ship China, arrived at Salem from Callao, dated on the 12th of April, says: "Before this reaches you, intelligence will have been received in the U. States of the dreadful earthquake Lima has experienced, by which several millions of property have been destroyed and many lives lost; it is the general opinion if the violence of the shock had continued a few seconds longer, all Lima would have been laid in ruins. This sad catastrophe has also had a powerful influence to cause the general stagnation of all business as now existing. In fact, this is at present a most wretched place, and no money is in circulation."

The Clydesdale steamboat. Capt. Turner, on her passage from Glasgow, to Belfast, took fire, with 70 passengers on board. One person perished. It was about 10 at night when the vessel was discovered to be on fire, at which time she was about twelve miles to the north of Corsewell light house.

Capt. Turner never for a moment lost his presence of mind, and the conduct of his crew was most exemplary. Finding that the only chance of safety was in running the burning masses ashore, he gave orders to the pilot, Mixwell, to that effect, and the latter immediately putting the vessel about, stood manfully to his post, and steered for the Corsewell light. A common sailing vessel would have been irretrievably lost; but here the paddles were kept at work, the internal heat of the vessel adding to the velocity of their motion, and those who trembled at the destruction impending over them, had the satisfaction to perceive that she dashed on at a speed only inferior to their wishes. Kennedy, the keeper of the Corsewell light, was attending to his duties between 12 and 1, when he heard a strange and indescribable sound from the Westward. In a short time he discovered a hazy light in the distance, and the shouts of terror and despair became stronger; soon afterwards he perceived the Clydesdale one mass of fire, her bows and masts covered with human beings, and Mixwell, the pilot, standing undaunted at the helm, surrounded by flame and smoke. Most fortunately the vessel was accidentally steered into the only indentation in the bold headland of the Corsewell Point; and being held by one of her paddle boxes coming in contact with the rocks, the whole of the passengers got on shore, truly thankful for their miraculous deliverance.
London pap.

The cargo of the St. Charles, (wrecked lately at Cape Breton, on her passage to Quebec,) valued at 40,000l has, we understand, been sold at Sydney, for 800l. Silk ribbons, were, it is said, purchased at the rate of twenty shillings a BUSHEL!!!—*Acadian.*

Capt. John Orde Creighton, Commander of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, and Mr. Nathaniel Lyde, Purser of that Station, were thrown out of a gig on Monday, the 7th inst. Mr. Lyde had his skull fractured, and died the same night. Capt. Creighton was wounded in the head, and had his shoulder dislocated, but is out of danger.

Carrying a scythe in a thunder storm.—On Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult. a young man of the name of Atkinson, aged about 16 years, while returning from the field with his scythe, was struck by lightning. His father, William Atkin-

son, of Upper Makefield, Bucks County, Pa. and another person were within one or two hundred yards at the time, and on hastening to the spot found him lifeless. His hat and shoes were much torn, and his head scorched and bruised. No other trace of the lightning was perceptible—but the effect was such as to render interment necessary early next morning.

It has not been long since we announced the departure of one of our enterprising citizens to the North, to make the necessary arrangements for commencing manufactures in Jefferson county, Georgia. We have been just informed, that Col. Breithaupt, of our sister State, has gone north for the same purpose, in order to establish a Cotton Factory in Edgefield District, South-Carolina. Success attend their laudable enterprise.

Since writing the above, we have seen a subscription paper for Stock to establish a Factory for Cotton and Wool in Richmond county, on which in less than an hour upwards of \$8000 were subscribed in this City.—*Augusta Courier.*

Something of an idea can be formed of the immense travel on the great thoroughfare between Albany and Buffalo, from the fact, that there arrived at C. H. Coe and Co's, stage office, in Ontario, and departed in one day, forty-two post-coaches, loaded with passengers.

NEW YORK, JULY 15.—Conjugal Affection.—On Tuesday last, five wives entered complaints at the police office against their husbands, for having violently assaulted and beaten them. These dutiful husbands were severally committed to Bridewell. But alas! for female weakness! on the opening of the office yesterday morning, two of these relenting fair ones, presented themselves, and begged that their husbands might be released, declaring their belief that they had been sufficiently punished. In one instance the delinquent could not be let off, as the case had gone up to the sessions. The affectionate wife expressed great regret, and went away weeping, to propitiate the District Attorney. In the other case the fair one was made happy, and paid down the fee, (probably as much as she could earn in a week) with great joy.

A boy who is apprentice to a bricklayer, had a miraculous escape on Saturday afternoon. He was employed in finishing the chimney of a three story house on Race street below Sixth, and incautiously set his foot on a board which tilted under him. He fell through the stairway, from the roof to the cellar, a distance of five stories. He was bruised by every joist with which he came in contact; but as he touched them all successively, they broke the force of the fall. Though he was severely bruised, none of his bones were broken; and he was able to set up yesterday afternoon.
Phil. Gaz.

Lusus Naturæ.—Mr. John Thompson, who lives on the banks of the Alleghany, in Warren county, Pennsylvania, has two calves, a male and female, which were brought forth, one of them about the middle of June, of the present year, and the other about ten days after. They are of good size, and are of a regular form, with this remarkable exception—that neither of them has any fore legs. The shoulder bones appear to be without a socket for the place of legs, and are covered like the rest of the body with the skin.—The eldest has already learned to balance itself on its hind legs, and walks about in an erect posture. The other, when age has given it more strength and experience, will no doubt act the biped also.
Crawford Messenger.

Valuable Discovery.—An ingenious tradesman at Falkirk, has discovered a method by which he can mould skins and leather to any shape, and make very elegant light summer hats of sheep skin, weighing two or three ounces, varnished and rendered impervious to wet. He likewise makes them of seal skin with the hair on. Entire dresses, consisting of a jacket and trousers, have been furnished to various ship's companies at so low a rate as 15s each. They are of leather, dressed after a method which renders them impervious to rain, and yet as pliant as a glove.

Making the most of Land.—Captain James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised, last season, on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels of Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips, 2 loads of squashes, and two bushels of beans. One third of the land alluded to consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826 the whole was planted with Indian corn.—*N. England Farmer.*

Bad work.—The Paris West Tennesseean advertises the lands, ordered to be sold for taxes. Attached to the description of the respective tracts are remarks similar to the following:—*Taxes, eighty seven and a half cents, clerk's fee four dollars twenty cents, sheriff's fee three dollars. Here are seven dollars and twenty cents to be paid for the collection of 87½ cents.*

A regular diet cures more people than physic.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD RUSH.

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-YORK.

Every mail from the north brings still better tidings from New-York and Pennsylvania. In the former State, Gen. Jackson never had a very numerous band of followers; but the few he has there, have kept up a continual noise, from various quarters, to make strategem supply the place of strength, and to strike terror into the hearts of their foes. The trick, however, does not succeed; the bold yeomanry of New-York know too much of Indian warfare to be panic struck by savage yells, painted faces and hickory boughs. They have taken a firm stand in defence of civil authority and the Constitution, and a thousand Van Burens could neither seduce nor drive them from their elevation.

In Pennsylvania, the case has been otherwise. Not many months before the last Presidential election, Mr. Calhoun was called (and probably was) the favorite candidate of Pennsylvania. Suddenly, whilst Mr. Calhoun's friends in other States were exulting in security of the vote of Pennsylvania and its effect upon other parts of the country, a few leading electioneering men declared for Jackson, hoisted his flag, and taking advantage of the popular enthusiasm for military exploits soon succeeded in enlisting a large majority of the State. While the fever was raging, the election came on, and of course the Hero carried off the palm in that State. The political quacks who produced the disease, knew how to prolong it, and wantonly have practised what they knew: hence the infamous Kremer affair, which proved but the prologue to a long and intricate plot, in which so many Honorable and Excellencies and Generals, &c. &c. have, each in their turn, acted "many parts." But the tragico-comic play is almost at end; the curtain has been raised at the last scene; the plot is nearly developed and now we shall soon see the whole company of actors, from the Hero down to "honest George Kremer," once more appearing in their proper persons, and we shall then be convinced that it is "all a farce."

The mock-pageantry of this political exhibition is vanishing; the glare of military glory is fading away; the less splendid, but more sober and vivifying light of reason is returning, and our Republic and its constitution will be safe. It is true that reason is much slower in her operations, and is longer in arriving at conclusions than passion; but because the former is satisfied with nothing but truth, while the latter as willingly embraces error as falsehood, if it promises to subserve a temporary purpose. Yet sooner or later "truth," which is mighty, will prevail." The present current of feeling and acting, in Pennsylvania especially, fully demonstrates the truth of this proposition. In spite of the incessant exertions of a large and well-drilled party, reckless alike of means and of ultimate public ends, provided their schemes of immediate personal interest may be realized, the people of Pennsylvania are recovering from their feverish excitement; and if there be any truth in symptoms, they will ere long arise in their strength and visit with accumulated vengeance and justice the authors of their temporary delirium, who have been labouring solely for their own advancement. From sources entitled to credit, we have information that very great changes have already taken place in Pennsylvania, that they are daily taking place, and no doubt is entertained by many well informed and cool, reflecting men, that before the election shall arrive, the state will be politically regenerated. The administration men in that state have but lately exhibited a zeal commensurate with the great object to be effected; but they at length have entered into the combat full of courage and hope, against an enemy almost exhausted

by their own maneuvering. They have thrown away the shield, with a determination to act no longer on the defensive against a foe so often foiled. But a few weeks since, a very large meeting was held in Philadelphia, to promote the reelection of Mr. Adams; the meeting was addressed by some of the first men in the city, (indeed, among the first in the Union,) viz: Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Hopkinson, &c. &c. and a very able address to the people of the state was published by the meeting. On the 17th ult. a meeting of the young men of the city, friendly to the administration, was held, and a correspondence directed to be opened with the young men in each county of the state; and a general meeting of the citizens of the county of Philadelphia was to have been held on the 2d instant, the notice of which was signed, by 136 of the most respectable citizens. And in the large and populous county of Bucks, where Mr. Ingham resides, an administration meeting was recently held, which was the most powerful political meeting ever assembled in that county; and such have been the changes there, that Mr. Adams's majority will be from 1000 to 1200. In the other counties of Pennsylvania, the good cause is rolling on in the full tide of success.

Mr. Lacock has also published, under his own name, an address to the people of his state, in which are manifested his well known integrity, patriotism, good sense and independence. Mr. Lacock was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania before, during, and after the late war; he was chairman of the Committee in the Senate which reported on Jackson's Seminole Campaign, and was one of those fearless patriots who were denounced by and threatened with the vengeance of the Conqueror.

Some extracts from Mr. Lacock's address I have copied for publication in your paper; as they come from a man of known probity, and under his avowed signature, they are worth volumes of anonymous letters or essays. God speed the good cause in Pennsylvania, and turn the good people of that great state from the error of their ways.

* The extract will be found on our first page.

HUZZA FOR LOUISIANA!

The Jackson party has been completely routed in Louisiana—the Administration tickets for Governor, members of the Legislature, and members of Congress, have triumphed throughout the State. Judge White, the Administration Candidate, has been elected to the next Congress, by a majority of 571 votes over Mr. Livingston, the Hero's file leader in Louisiana. This fact we learn from the *Creole*, a Jackson newspaper, published at Donaldson, La. which contains the votes of all the parishes in Mr. Livingston's District. The following account of the election is copied from the *Richmond Whig*, of the 2d instant:—

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.—The brig Franklin, captain Kay, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, from New Orleans. The editor of the United States Gazette has received the Argus of the 12th ult. which contains the returns of the election, as far as received, held on the 7th.

<i>Governor.</i>	
Derbigny,	1599 Adams
Marigny,	559 } Jackson
Butler,	271 }
<i>Congress.</i>	
White,	1412 Adams
Livingston,	1083 Jackson

Three or four parishes are yet to be heard from.—Verbal reports say that White is elected by about 600 majority. Gurley is said to be elected, and Brent also.

In the city the Administration ticket has carried, without an exception.

The Argus apologises for a want of matter, which is owing to the fact that all the French workmen of the office are sick and the editor is also confined to his bed, sharing in the "general calamity."

Signs.—Every mail brings the most gratifying accounts of the changes in favor of the Administration in the state of Pennsylvania. A "Harvest Home" was celebrated at Valley Forge, on the 26th ult. by the friends of the Administration from the counties of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, who assembled to the number of 5 or 6000. The declaration of Independence was first read, when an address was delivered by Col. Watnough, distinguished for his gallantry in the sortie from Fort Erie, during the late war; after which, about sixteen hundred persons sat down to dinner; and their place was subsequently supplied by others. A large table was laid as a centre, at the head of which, as President of the day, sat JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq.; and from the centre table radiated thirteen others, and at the head of each was a Vice President. A great number of toasts were drunk; but we have no room for selections. The numerous demonstrations of the strength of the Administration in Pennsylvania have astonished the heretics; they now see that even in that state, their cause is almost hopeless; while their recent overthrow in Louisiana, the theatre of their hero's glory as well as of his shame, has nearly unnerved them.

Will North-Carolina consent to go hand in hand with a party, with which she can have no unity of interest,—a party which is destined to experience a signal and merited defeat; or will she, true to her former character, join the friends of the constitution, of civil liberty and

civil rule, and share with them the glory of their triumph,—a triumph which will seal the integrity of the Union, and insure the safety and prosperity of the country? We may still hope she will take the latter course—a course which both duty and interest point out as the proper one.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a muster of Capt. Peter Pelletier and Capt. Ferrand Pelletier's companies, in Carteret county, on the 25th July, a vote was taken on the Presidential Question, which gave the following result:—

For Adams,	81
"Jackson,	16

Register.

Extract of a letter dated Randolph, July 29.

"I have been informed, that a vote was taken on the Presidential Question a few days since, at Capt. Millikan's muster in this County, none voting but those entitled to vote, which resulted as follows—Adams 48, Jackson 5.—And at New Salem, in this County, not long since, a vote was taken, when Adams received all the votes, I think about 30."—ib.

The friends of the administration held a crowded meeting in Baltimore on the 22d, were addressed by John S. Tyson, Esq. and adopted the following among other resolutions:

Believing with our great political father, that it is "the business of good citizens" "to discountenance every movement" which might possibly "suggest a suspicion" "that the union of these States could, in any event, be abandoned," and to frown indignantly upon the first dawning of a feeling which could lead, however remotely, to an alienation of any portion of the People's affections from the rest. Therefore,

Resolved, That the principles inculcated in the Colleton Address, as well as those avowed in the speech of Mr. George McDuffie, are hostile to the Constitution, treasonable in their spirit, and tending to rebellion.

Resolved, That as we love the Union—the Constitution which binds it, and the sacred memory of those whose blood and treasure were drained to establish the independence upon which that Union was founded, we will support it to the last, and assist, with our lives and fortunes, the General Government, whenever it shall become necessary to punish treason and suppress rebellion.

PENNSYLVANIA.

As we once before remarked, there must be a strange delusion on the friends of the administration in Pennsylvania, or a spirit of misrepresentation, as idle as it is criminal, if the Jackson cause is not in a state of hopeless decline there. Not only the public prints, but private letters from gentlemen of character, whose sagacity is as little to be questioned as their veracity, affirm that changes of opinion are rapid in all quarters of the State, and among all classes. We are duly sensible, that when party spirit is in state of so much inflammation, its judgment is to be received with many grains of allowance. But on the other hand, we know, (and every man must admit,) that compared to the heat of the Jackson party, the administration men are as cool as cucumbers, and that the opinions spoken of above, are avowed by some of the best informed, most experienced, and temperate men in Pennsylvania. Withal they are so correspondent to what might naturally be expected from that State, all of whose great interests are identified with the policy of the administration, that we are constrained to attach much credit to them. Without claiming Pennsylvania, we believe that she may with more propriety be classed as an administration than a Jackson State.

With old Pennsylvania on the right side, we might admit the sweeping claims of the Jackson men to Maryland, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana, unfounded as they are upon any sufficient basis. We see nothing to shake our firm persuasion that Mr. Adams will be re-elected.

Whig.

Mr. CLAY reached Lexington on Friday, the 18th instant. He was met at the county line by a committee of citizens, who escorted him to Bryan's station, where a number of the eldest inhabitants had assembled to welcome him. There Mr. Clay partook of a sumptuous collation and then proceeded to his lodgings in town, escorted by about 700 of his fellow-citizens on horseback and in carriages. The health of Mr. Clay is said to have been much improved by his journey.

N. Journal.

[From the Kentucky Commentator.]

The Blair Letters.—We have read the famous letters from Mr. Clay to Mr. Blair—in copies which Mr. Blair certifies are correct. They contain no evidence of the bargain, no intimation that Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State if Mr. Adams should be elected President—not a word of it; no allusion, no hint of the sort. The idea that Mr. Adams may confer the office of Secretary, or any other appointment, upon Mr. Clay at another time, is not to be found in either

of the letters. In the first, (dated the 8th Jan.) Mr. Clay describes, some what facetiously, the civilities and hopes continually expressed to him by the friends of all the candidates; and mentions his determination to vote for Mr. Adams, in preference to General Jackson, assigning precisely the same reason for the preference as he has done upon all other occasions. The same letter mentions that Mr. White was inclined to vote in the same way, and suggests that Mr. Blair's opinions on the question, would be likely to have some weight with him. The second letter (29th Jan.) was written after it was publicly known that Mr. Clay intended to vote for Mr. Adams, and contains merely some well merited strictures upon the conduct of certain Jackson men (whose names are omitted in the copy) towards Mr. Clay, after it was ascertained that he could not be made subservient to their purposes.

The venerable ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN, of Albany, has consented to become an Administration Candidate for Presidential Elector, in the State of New-York. In remarking on this circumstance, the *Albany Daily Chronicle* observes:

"Amongst the signs of the times none can be more interesting than that this gentleman, venerable for his age, honored for his talents, and beloved for his virtues, who for many years has voluntarily withdrawn himself from political contentions, should have consented that his name should be used as a candidate for an elective office. High considerations of public duty alone would have induced him to yield his consent. It is not an office of profit, and he has long since refused all suggestions tending to his own political preferment. We repeat that nothing but a sense of public duty, at the approaching crisis, could have induced him to yield to the wishes of the citizens of this county, in suffering his name to be used at the ensuing election. Mr. Van Vechten will be elected with a triumphant majority."

Shoe-Blacking.—Large sums are annually paid by our fellow citizens for the article of Shoe-Blacking, a considerable portion of which goes to encourage foreign-ers. In confirmation of the assertion, it is stated, on good authority, that there is annually imported into this country from England, Shoe-blackening to the amount of \$2,000,000, the chief part of which is made by Day and Martin, of London. This large sum might easily be kept in the country and even in the pockets of those who have heretofore been in the habit of paying their portion of it, by each family's making their own; which can be done with very little trouble, and at a small expense. Day and Martin's blacking is preferable to any other, as it gives a high polish and does not injure the leather.—It is made in the following manner.

To one pound of Ivory Black, in which has been mixed half an ounce of oil of vitriol and an ounce of sweet oil, add one pound of pulverized Loaf Sugar; mix the whole with a gallon of Vinegar, and let it stand 3 days, when it is fit for use. It should be stirred often, and kept from the air to prevent evaporation. The cost of this blacking is about 75 cents; and is retailed at the stores for 4 dollars.

American Advocate.

On Thursday last Robert H. Jones, Esq. of Warrenton, was elected Attorney General of the State, by the Executive Council, after four or five ballottings. This appointment only extends to the meeting of our Legislature, when a selection will be made by that body.

Register.

A person bemoaning the uncomfortable prospect of celibacy and comparing the respective happiness of married and single states, exclaimed, "What can make the bitter cup of a bachelor go down?" A wit in the company, assuming the tone and manner of the complainant, exclaimed, "a lass! a lass!"

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 31st ult. by James Doherty, Esq. Mr. John Alcorn, to Miss Mary Price. On the same day, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. Leander Black, to Miss Elizabeth Monteith, all of Mecklenburg County.

BEEF! BEEF!!

KRIDER & BOWERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;

and will offer BEEF at the Market-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains, and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents per lb. for four-quarter;
3 1/2 " " for hind-quarter; or
4 " " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it.

KRIDER & BOWERS.

Salisbury, August 4, 1828.—3194.

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, July 30.

Cotton 10 a 10 1/2; bagging 20 a 23; bacon 7 a 8 1/2; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 4 50; flaxseed 70; iron 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; lard 8 a 9 1/2; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Charleston, August 2.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 48 a 53; coffee, prime green, 16 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 4 1/2; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

Coach Making.

NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and informs them that he continues to make and repair all kinds of GIGS and CARRIAGES, CARRYALLS, &c. He has on hand at this time, A FIRST RATE

Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon,

which he will sell on accommodating terms, to customers, or any gentleman wishing to purchase.

NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, August 8, 1828.—6193.

Committed to the Jail

OF Cabarrus county, on July 27th, a Negro man who calls his name OSTIN, and says he belongs to Margaret Kilpatrick, (widow) living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. and ran away from James Kennedy of said county, to whom he was hired. Said boy is dark complexioned, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, 27 or 28 years of age—part of his head bald, occasioned, he says, by a burn. His owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MATHAN, Jailor.

Concord, August 7, 1828.—3195.

Johnathan Orr's Estate.

ON Wednesday, the 10th of September, 1828, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, at the late residence of Johnathan Orr, deceased, in New-Providence, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Cotton Gin and Press, Cotton in bales and in seed, Gig, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, of every description, &c. together with a part of the negro property. Sale to continue from day to day until all be sold.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Admr.

August 5th, 1828.—3195.

Medicine and Surgery.

DR. SMITH

OFFERS his professional services, in MEDICINE and SURGERY, to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He expects very soon to receive a supply of fresh Medicines, carefully selected by himself; and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

For Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th of September next, the tract of land whereon I now reside, lying on Town Fork, in the county of Stokes. This tract contains 650 acres; about 250 of cleared land, nearly one half of which is low grounds. As no one will wish to purchase the land without seeing it, a further description is deemed unnecessary. The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years.

HUGH M. PETTUS.

August 1, 1828.—4196.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Ramsour, deceased, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the executors, legally authenticated, within the term prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN COULTER.

SOLOMON RAMSOUR, } Executors.

July 24, 1828.—3194.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—8216.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Session, 1828.

Samuel I. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Richard Saddler and Mary his wife, Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife; Thompson Robison and Osborn Robison (parties defendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Yadkin & Catawba Journal*, for them to appear at the next county court, to be held for this county, in August next, and answer to the petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

TO***

It matters not its history: love has wings
Like lightning, swift and fatal; and it springs,
Like a wild flower, where it is least expected,
Existing whether cherished or rejected.

Tell me not that time will sever
From its idolatry the heart;
The flame it once hath cherish'd, never
From its altar will depart.
It may long neglected lie,
Without a ray of light revealing,
But a word, a tear, a sigh,
A sunbeam from its idol's eye,
Will restore each buried feeling.

Tell me not that now suppress'd,
Must slumber every recollection
Of one who ever hath possessed
All my heart knew of affection.
To roam an exile, in despair,
My kindred and my country leaving,
I could bring my mind to bear;
But let me carry with me there
Some token of lanthe's giving.

Tell me not in after years
I shall find some other hand,
With more delightful hopes and fears,
To clasp mine in the saraband;
That, as clouds on summer skies
Sport in bright succession ever,
New affections will arise
For each blighted one that dies.
Can I believe it?—Never!

Bid the sire, grey-headed grown
Beside his own ancestral hearth,
Desert the consecrated stone,
The only spot he holds on earth:
Bid the mother leave the grave,
When the funeral rights are done
Over all she sought to save,
Her soldier boy, bright eyed and brave,
Her lov'd and only one:

But never think that I can tear
From my heart its passion flower,
Nor leave a dreary desert there,
As desolate as winter's bower—
Or lonely as that home appears
To him who treads his native shore
From a long pilgrimage of tears,
And finds no those in after years
Who welcom'd him of yore.

Although by fate estranged from me,
Still let me have one hallowed name—
Though mine it never more may be,
Still let me cherish it the same.
The heart without the flame it fed,
In its morn of love divine,
An altar is, whose fire is dead—
A bark, whose guiding star has fled—
Is passion's ruin'd shrine.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE STIRRUP CUP.

From the German.

The night was one of inclemency, it snowed and blew violently, when Hans Kirkenbeck departed homewards. His horse stood at the door, and in spite of the entreaties of his friends that he would partake of one goblet more, he disengaged himself from them, and rushed forth into the street. At that moment, a woman was passing—a tall, bony, wrinkled, grizzled hag, enveloped in a cloak, the hood of which she had drawn over her head. As Hans passed out at the door, he pushed against her: "Out of the way, Hoodekin!" he exclaimed. She, quickly turning, echoed his words angrily, "Hoodekin! Hoodekin! a merry night to you, Hans Kirkenbeck! the day will come when it would please you mightily to have a hood to cover your aching brow."—"Away with you, hag!" interrupted Hans; and at the same moment, Jacob Geuldstein, one of his companions, came out from the house, and he also bade her depart in words of no pleasant sound. The woman then became very wroth and said, "You are well spoken, gentlemen, both of you, and merry, I make no doubt; for you Jacob, you have a wife, and for her sake, I forgive you; but hark you, Hans Kirkenbeck!" she exclaimed, at the same time extended both her arms within her cloak, "for you! even as I shake off the snow from my withered limbs, flake by flake, even so shall you fall to the earth piece by piece!" Then Hans and his friend became more angry with the woman, and drove her away with blows. And Hans mounted his horse, and prepared to depart; but his friend stayed him, insisting that he should at least partake of the stirrup-cup, without which, it would be unfriendly to depart. Hans assented, and Jacob returned to the house to obtain it for him. In a few moments, the cup was presented; Hans seized it quickly, drained it at a draught. An open hand waited to receive the goblet from him, he returned it, and was about to put spurs to his steed, when Jacob, issuing from the house, exclaimed to him loudly to stay: "Would you depart with a broken troth? I have brought you the cup," at the same time giving to him. "I have already tasted it," said Hans, putting it by with his hand.

"Nay," replied Geuldstein, "that cannot be, did you not see me come from the house this instant?"

"I swear to you, man," rejoined Hans, "that I have ta'en of a cup

* This is the name of a familiar spirit, a sort of Puck, so called, because a hoodekin, or little hood, was a part of his usual covering.

which now warmeth me, and whose taste is like bitter almonds."

"Tush," answered Jacob shaking off the snow which had fallen upon his hair, "this is no night to listen to your jokes, will you pledge me? Ay, or no?"

"To thy health, man!" answered Hans; and the next moment the cup was returned, and Hans was on his road.

The snow had fallen so deep, that the streets resounded not to the tread of his horse, and often times his progress was impeded by ledges, raised by the drifting wind; at length, however, he passed the barrier and reached the open plain. The snow still fell heavily; the country, as well as he could see, appeared one huge whitened plain, and the line of road could only be discovered by here and there a well-known baiting-house, an old cottage or the bare arms of some long remembered tree. For several miles his horse went forwards merrily, as if aware that his route was towards home; but the continued beating of the snow, and its great depth, began to exhaust the animal's strength, and somewhat impeded his progress. Hans, however, whom the coldness of the night affected, kept him to his utmost speed by frequent application of the spur; nor was it the cold alone that rendered Hans uncomfortable; the cups which his companions had pressed upon him began to produce their effect, and he often found himself much mistaken as to the nature of the objects before him. His thoughts too were confused, and the old woman, whom he had treated so scornfully, was ever uppermost in his mind—her maledictions hung upon his memory, nor could he forget that he had tasted of two stirrup-cups; "but that," thought he, "must have been a trick of Jacob Geuldstein, and yet I saw him come out of the house." Still he went onwards, but his condition became continually worse—racking pains shot across his brow, and the increase of snow, and his own incapacity, rendered it more and more difficult to keep his horse in the right track. The animal had, indeed, often travelled that road before, and Hans depended much upon that circumstance: "he," said Hans, thinking aloud, "he did not see this old woman—eh?—that is not it—take two stirrup-cups, thank God!" Still onwards they went—still the condition of the master became worse; and the labor of the horse greater—a cold stupor and numbness gradually seized upon Hans's faculties, from which he was only at intervals aroused by the most acute and distressing pains in his forehead.

"We should be near home now, I think," said he, patting his horse's neck, just after he had been awakened to some sense of his situation by a sudden twinge—"we should be near home now," and the next moment his horse's fore-foot dashed through some ice into water, and the animal made a sudden pause. Hans was again aroused—the situation of the country, as far as the fallen snow would allow him to judge of it, seemed to indicate that they were upon the banks of a river, which, although covered with snow, was not sufficiently frozen to permit the horse to cross. That they had wandered from the right road was certain, for there was no river within many miles of Hans's residence; but how to regain the lost track was more than enough to baffle the wit of the half-frozen rider. He turned his horse back—in vain he endeavored to discover some known object, some house or tree, but all was strange and obscure. "Well," said Hans, "we must go back again then; we must retrace the road we have come." This, however, was no easy task; the continual fall of snow quickly filled up all traces of the horse's feet, or the sudden gusts of wind at once effaced them, and Hans soon found by the unevenness of the ground, that even that hope was lost. Thus baffled, he first guided his horse one way, and then another, until the tired animal seemed to partake of the torpidity of his master, and often refused to answer to the rein. Hans, irritated and alarmed, spurred on the poor beast, who then again flew forward to the evident danger of both himself and rider; but after some time, and great exertion, they again reached an even road, which Hans imagined to be that along which they had come.

For some time, they went quietly forwards, and Hans again sank into a stupor, from which, when he was aroused by acute pain, he found his steed had paused at the entrance of a wood to which the road had conducted him. Hans, stupidly angry, began to vent his wrath upon the wretched steed, who no sooner felt the spur, than he rushed forward into the forest. In vain did Hans then endeavor to turn his course—his numbed arms had not strength to restrain the fury which he had himself roused—away the horse dashed

With the fury of a cataract, and the beating of the branches of the trees which he had encountered in his course, added continually to his rage.

They had scarcely proceeded a yard, when a bough struck off Hans's hat, and at that moment the recollection flashed across his mind, that the old woman had told him the time would come, when it would please him to have a hood to cover his aching brow. He shuddered to think how exactly the words were fulfilled.

The stupor now gave way, before the blows which he had received from the branches, and the dreadful sense of his situation. "Would to God, I had left my money behind me!" he exclaimed, recollecting that he had with him a heavy bag, the produce of some cattle which he had sold. The words had scarcely passed from his lips, when a voice, as if at his side, answered in a sneering tone, "You have ever been fond of thy purse—twere pity you should part now."—The voice came upon Hans's ears as that of the old Hoodekin; and his alarm—his terror—his agitation—were increased tenfold. In vain Hans strove to check his horse's career—in vain he looked, or rather endeavored to look, around him to mark from whence the voice came; the thick branches struck him so perpetually, that he was obliged to bend down, even to the horse's neck, in order to preserve his seat. Forward, forward, still he went, with an impetuosity no strength could govern, no hand could restrain; and every moment his situation became more deplorable. The stupor had indeed passed away; but notwithstanding all his exertions, a chill—an icy, death-like coldness, pervaded his veins, and was even more insupportable than the still continued pains across his brow. At one time he endeavored to soothe his horse into quietness, and at another uttered some ejaculatory prayer, but both were answered with a laugh of derision, which terrified him not less than the recollection of his mispent, nay, his abused life, all which came rushing into his mind. Hour after hour passed away, but still the horse proceeded; on, on, he went, and Hans began to hope that a short time would hurry him to the conclusion of its misery, either by death, or by their passing through the forest; but all was vain. The spell-bound horse travelled still onwards, keeping near to the outside of the forest, until he came to the place from whence he first plunged into its depths, and then crossing the road again, he pursued the same circle. In a short time all the horrors of exhaustion and a dreadful thirst succeeded, but there was no help—no consolation—no redress. If he spoke, a mocking voice answered with a sneer, or presented an empty stirrup-cup to his parched lips; his groans, his agonies, were the subject of derision and contempt; every thing within and around him was torture. But why need we pursue this horrible tale? The malediction of the Hoodekin was fulfilled, even to the very letter. Keeping in the circle which he at first traversed, the horse still proceeded, until the poor rider, ever exposed to the cutting strokes of the branches, thus fell to the earth piece by piece; nay, it is even asserted that peasants residing in the neighborhood have, until lately, seen the skeleton horse and rider, still pursuing their charmed course—still agonized—still tormented. Part of the wealth of Hans Kirkenbeck is said to have been at one time found by a wood-cutter, who wisely brought the same unto the chapel of St. Thomas, by the priests of which, it was exorcised and appropriated to holy uses.

Memoir of a Russian Princess during her exile at the Isle of Bourbon.

The virtuous and beautiful Charlotte Christiana Sophia de Wolfenbittel was born in the year 1694, and at an early age became the wife of czarowitz Alexis, son of Peter the First, czar of Muscovy, a man of the most brutal and ferocious character, who had conceived such an unaccountable aversion to her that his personal ill treatment of her, during a state of pregnancy, was such as was thought likely to endanger her life; and the monster having reason to believe she would not recover, retreated to his country house.

The unfortunate princess was shortly after delivered of a still-born child, when the countess of Konismark, who attended her, naturally concluding that she would one day perish from the brutal disposition of the czarowitz, formed a scheme to induce the women about the princess to give out that she was dead, and a bundle of sticks was interred in her stead with funeral solemnity.

The orders which the tyrant had given to bury the princess without delay of ceremony, favored the deception; and she was removed to a retired spot,

in order to recover her health and spirits; which object was no sooner accomplished, than she set off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domestic, in the character of her father; the countess of Konismark having secured for her all her jewels and a considerable sum of money and clothed her in the habiliments of common life.

Here she made but a short stay, and having hired a female servant, proceeded to a sea port and embarked on board a vessel bound for Louisiana. Here her figure and manners attracted the notice of an officer, named D'Auband, who had formerly been in Russia who immediately recollected the royal fugitive, and though he could at first hardly persuade himself of the reality of what he saw, in order to ascertain the truth, he contrived to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the pretended father, and soon formed so intimate a friendship with him, that they agreed to live under one roof.

This charming society had not long subsisted, before news reached the colony announcing the death of the czarowitz Alexis. D'Auband then took the opportunity to declare to the princess his knowledge of her, at the same time offering to sacrifice every thing to her service, in order to conduct her back to Russia; but she had experienced the insufficiency of royalty to confer happiness and chose rather to enjoy the peace and tranquility of retirement than to return again to the scenes of splendid ambition.

"O knew they but their happiness! men The happiest they, who, far from public rage, Deep in the vale, with a choice few retired, Drink the pure pleasures of the rural life."

All she required of D'Auband was a promise of inviolable secrecy, and he solemnly pledged himself to obey her commands; but though she had refused his kind services, she was not herself insensible to the tender passion with which her virtues and her beauties had inspired his bosom.

Their reciprocal attachment daily increased; and the death of her old and faithful domestic, together with motives of the purest delicacy, induced her to give D'Auband her hand in marriage. This circumstance added a new veil to her real condition; and thus she, who had been destined to wear the diadem of Russia, became the humble but happy wife of a lieutenant of infantry!

In the succeeding year she had a daughter, whom she nursed herself, and educated with a truly parental solicitude in the French and German languages and in various other branches of literature.

Ten happy years had elapsed when D'Auband was seized with a disorder which required an operation to be performed; and it became necessary for them to embark in the first vessel for France for that purpose.

The most skillful surgeons in Paris were engaged on this occasion and his wife waited upon him with the most tender and patient attention and affection till the time of his recovery. In a short time after, the lieutenant had the good fortune to obtain from the French East India Company a major's commission for the Isle of Bourbon.

While the above business was in agitation, the princess walking one morning in the garden of the Thuilleries with her daughter, with whom she was conversing in the German language, their conversation attracted the notice of marshal de Saxe, who was passing, and who immediately recollected her. He was preparing to address her, when, with great confusion and embarrassment, she begged him to accompany her to a more retired spot, in order to avoid observation; and there, after enjoining the strictest secrecy, she acknowledged herself to him.

By appointment the marshal paid her a visit at her own habitation on the following morning, where she recited to him her adventures, together with the share which his mother, the countess of Konismark, had in them.

At the expiration of three months, the major D'Auband, with his wife and daughter, proceeded to the Isle of Bourbon; when the marshal, according to his agreement, was at liberty to inform the king, who was at Versailles, of the circumstances of the princess, who immediately ordered the minister of marine to write to the governor of Bourbon to treat the major and his family with every mark of distinction. To the kind offices of the king she was likewise indebted for the representation of her situation to her niece, the queen of Hungary, who gave her an invitation to come and reside with her, on condition she would quit her husband and daughter; but, without hesitation, she rejected her splendid offer, and preferred her domestic and conjugal pleasures, in this remote and peaceful retirement, to all the blandishments of wealth and royalty.

AGRICULTURAL.

We recommend the following article to the attention of our farmers. The process described has been fully tested and the most important results produced. The experiment is easily tried.

From the Boston Courier.

Potatoes.—We perceive by papers from various sections of our country, that there is an uncommon scarcity of this useful and almost necessary vegetable production. Seventy-five cents a bushel appears to be the average price in every place where the price is stated. In the Boston market the price ranges from 70 to 80 cents, and the quality is by no means the first. With respect to the quality, however, of potatoes raised in the vicinity of Boston, it has been falling for several years from indifferent to miserably poor. Many of them are so execrably bad that they cannot be eaten. Cook them as you will—boil, fry, bake or roast them—they will still be as heavy as bullets, though something more watery, and leave a twang in the mouth equal to that of the Indian tobacco, and for which we know of but one remedy, viz: a piece of pickled pepper. Agricultural societies might be doing a real service to the lovers of good potatoes, by offering a premium for an improvement of the present breed.

Remarks on the above by the Editor of the New England Farmer.

The complaint of Mr. Buckingham of the lamentable degeneracy of modern potatoes, is, to our certain knowledge, well founded; and every man of correct taste will regret the circumstance. We have frequently heretofore, pointed out what we believed to be the principal cause of this deterioration, but will give line upon line. Our old varieties have decayed according to our doctrine, in consequence of their having been propagated 'for ever and for aye' or thereabouts, from the roots; whereas they ought now and then to be renewed from the seed of the apples or balls.

The following, from Hunter's Geographical Essays, describes the process, and may be worth attention:

"Take a bunch of the apples of a white potatoe, hang it up in a dry place during the winter, and in February separate the seeds from the pulp, by washing the potatoes in water and pressing them with the fingers. Then dry the seeds upon paper. In the month of April sow these seeds in drills, in a bed of earth well dug and manured with rotten dung. When the plants are about an inch high, draw a little earth up to them with a hoe, in order to lengthen their main roots. When they are three inches high, dig them up with a spade, and separate them carefully, from each other, in order for planting out in the following manner:

Prepare a piece of new ground by trenching it well. Dig up the seedling plants as before directed, and plant them out in the ground, in such a manner that there shall be sixteen inches between every plant. As they advance in growth, let them receive one or two earthings up, in order to lengthen the main root and encourage the shoots under ground.

By this management the potatoes will in the course of one season, arrive at a considerable size, and the haulm will be as vigorous as if the sets (or cuttings) had been planted. But what proves the luxuriance in the most convincing manner, is that the flowers and apples are sometimes produced.

In Lancashire, where gardeners raise potatoes from the seed, they are always two years in bringing them to full size. By the above method of transplanting, with wide distances, many of the potatoes will attain their full size in one season.

It is observable that these seedlings produce potatoes of many different kinds, and sometimes new sorts are procured. We do not find any difference whether the apples come from a round or kidney kind. It is not so when we use the sets, which invariably produces the same kind. Apples taken from a red potatoe that has flowered in the neighborhood of white ones, will sometime produce a kind of internally marbled, red and white; and I presume for the same reason, that apples taken from a white potatoe, that has flowered in the neighborhood of red ones, will produce something of the same kind.

Potatoes when propagated from sets after a number of years, are found to decrease bearing; for which reason they should be brought back every fourteen years to their original.

From a want of attention to this circumstance, I have known potatoes so run out, that they hardly returned treble seed. The farmer complains that his land is tired of them—but the true cause is the age of the sets.

The increase of potatoes raised from seed is astonishing. They continue in vigor for about fourteen years, after which the produce generally declines."

A JACKSON WOMAN.

A lady politician, not many miles distant, looking at an engraved likeness of John Q. Adams, and seeing the title "President of the United States" appended made this sage remark—"They had better wait till I am President, before they give him the title, for I believe Jackson will be President first!" Argus.